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**Egham Urban District Council.**

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**REPORT**

OF

**THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

FOR

**1938.**



# Egham Urban District Council

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## **REPORT**

TO THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF

EGHAM, SURREY,

FOR

*THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1938*

BY

**A. GEDEN WILKINSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.,**

Medical Officer of Health.

# Egham Urban District Council.

## Public Health Staff:

*Medical Officer of Health*—A. GEDEN WILKINSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,  
(Part time) D.T.M.

*Senior Sanitary Inspector*—H. C. LISTER, M.R.San.I., Certificate of the  
R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B., Certified  
Meat and Food Inspector.

*Asst.* „ „ F. G. DUNWORTH, A.R.San.I., Certificate of  
the R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B.

*Clerk* W. A. WILLIAMS.

Inspections under the Food and Drugs Acts, the veterinary examination of Milch Cows, and the duties of Health Visitors and Special Nurses come under the administration of the Surrey County Council.

## SECTION A.

### STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,350 Acres
Registrar General's estimate of resident population, 1938	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,990
Number of inhabited houses on 31st December, 1938	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5473
Rateable Value on 31st December, 1938	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£219,314
Sum represented by a Penny Rate, 6 months ending 31st March, 1939	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£848

The district is essentially residential in character. There are five engineering firms, and three factories, but no large industries are carried on.

### UNEMPLOYMENT.

There is no constant residuum of unemployed in the district. The figure concerns unskilled labour, and fluctuates according to the demand in the building trade and Public Works Department.

During 1938 the total number of deaths registered in the district was 153. Of these 24 were persons temporarily residing in the district, but actually residents of other places. This number of deaths has to be deducted, and the deaths of 65 persons belonging to the district, but dying outside it, added, thus making the nett total of deaths 194.

LIVE BIRTHS.	Total	M.	F.	
Legitimate	... 233	114	119	Birth Rate 13·06 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.
Illegitimate	... 15	10	5	
STILLBIRTHS	.. 12	4	8	Rate 46·15 per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
DEATHS	... 194	99	95	Death Rate 10·22 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.

Deaths from puerperal causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar General's short list).

		Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
No. 29. Puerperal Sepsis	...	—	0.0
No. 30. Other puerperal causes		—	0.0
Total	...	—	—



Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—						Total deaths		8
All infants per 1,000 live births						...	...	32·3
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births						...	...	34·3
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births						...	...	—
Deaths from Measles (all ages)						...	...	—
„	„	Whooping Cough (all ages)				...	...	1
„	„	Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)				...	...	1
Causes of Death.						Male.	Female.	
All Causes						99	95	
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers					—	—	
2.	Measles					—	—	
3.	Scarlet Fever					1	—	
4.	Whooping Cough					—	1	
5.	Diphtheria					—	1	
6.	Influenza					2	1	
7.	Encephalitis Lethargica					—	—	
8.	Cerebro-spinal Fever					—	—	
9.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System					2	4	
10.	Other Tuberculosis Diseases					1	2	
11.	Syphilis					—	1	
12.	General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis					1	—	
13.	Cancer, Malignant Disease					13	17	
14.	Diabetes					1	—	
15.	Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.					3	9	
16.	Heart Disease					25	28	
17.	Aneurysm					2	—	
18.	Other Circulatory Diseases					6	10	
19.	Bronchitis					5	—	
20.	Pneumonia (all forms)					6	3	
21.	Other Respiratory Diseases					—	—	
22.	Peptic Ulcer					—	—	
23.	Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)					1	—	
24.	Appendicitis					—	—	
25.	Cirrhosis of Liver					2	—	
26.	Other Diseases of Liver, etc.					—	—	
27.	Other Digestive Diseases					1	—	
28.	Acute and Chronic Nephritis					3	4	
29.	Puerperal Sepsis					—	—	
30.	Other Puerperal Causes					—	—	
Malformations, etc.						—	—	
31.	Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.					1	2	
32.	Senility					2	5	
33.	Suicide					2	2	
34.	Other Violence					4	2	
35.	Other Defined Diseases					15	3	
36.	Causes Ill-defined or Unknown					—	—	
Special Causes (included in No. 35 above) :—								
Small-pox						—	—	
Poliomyelitis						—	—	
Polioencephalitis						—	—	

## SECTION B.

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

#### (a) LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Bacteriological and Chemical examinations of water are carried out by the Clinical Research, York Buildings, Adelphi.

Certain chemical analyses of water are carried by the Medical Officer of Health.

The practice of sending milk samples to the Bacteriological Department attached to the Guildford Hospital has been continued.

The Camberwell Research Laboratories deal with the examination of swabs and other clinical material.

#### (b) AMBULANCE FACILITIES—ROAD ACCIDENTS AND NON-INFECTIOUS CASES.

The Local Authority has its own Austin Motor Ambulance and has made arrangements with a local garage to carry out a day and night service.

242 journeys were made during the year and the scheme has proved satisfactory.

#### INFECTIOUS CASES.

The Ottershaw Joint Hospital Board are responsible for this service and use their own Ambulance.

#### (c) NURSING IN THE HOME.

The District Nursing Associations provide five fully trained and very efficient Nurses who spend all their time visiting patients in the district. When cases of serious illness have to be nursed at home the Local Authority provides, in necessitous circumstances, extra nursing help. Members of the District Nursing Association are enabled, through the Surrey County Nursing Association, to have the services of fully qualified nurses living in their homes at considerably reduced fees, for medical, surgical or maternity cases.

#### MIDWIVES.

These five Nurses are part time midwives under the Midwives Act, 1936, and work under the regulations of the County Council.

There are three other Midwives practising in the area.

#### CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

These are administered by the Surrey County Council and deal with Ante-Natal Care, Child Welfare, School Children, Dental Treatment, and Tuberculosis.

#### (e) ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The Egham Isolation Hospital at Englefield Green was used by the Ottershaw Joint Hospital Board for infectious diseases until 24th March, when it was closed.



The total number of cases treated at the Egham Hospital during that period were

Scarlet Fever ... 22.

The number of infectious cases from our district receiving hospital treatment were

			At Ottershaw.	At Egham.
Scarlet Fever	...	...	29	5
Diphtheria	...	...	1	—
Measles	...	...	2	—
Erysipelas	...	...	2	—

## SECTION C.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

The South West Suburban Water Company supplies the greater part of the district. The water is chlorinated. There has been no interruption in the service during the year, but restrictions had to be imposed during the drought period in the early summer.

Certain Local Authorities supplied by this Company agreed to a Scheme whereby the Clinical Research Association examined samples of water every fortnight from these districts in rotation and the results of these tests are notified to each Local Authority. Close co-operation was established between the Water Company and the Local Authority.

73 premises have been connected to the Company's mains during the year, 69 of these are new houses. 241 houses still have a supply of their own. The district thus has 241 wells still in use.

#### DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The main drainage scheme continues to work satisfactorily and the connection of premises to the sewers continues.

The number of inhabited houses in the district is	...	5,483
premises within reach of the sewer		4,679
premises connected to the sewer	...	4,449
premises within reach of the sewer but not yet connected	...	230

#### DISPOSAL OF CESSPOOL CONTENTS.

Towards the middle of March a request was received from the Chertsey Urban District Council that the tipping of cesspool contents into the sewer should again cease in consequence of the rapid decrease in the flow.

As a temporary expedient tipping was carried out for a short time in the large trench, excavated for the reception of pail closet contents, and situated in a field off Norlands Lane. A very adaptable site for the purpose was subsequently found at the rear of Muckhatch Farm, and the point of actual tipping was 900 feet from the nearest dwelling (ignoring the farm itself).

The site itself was higher than the adjoining land, and the tipping took place in a small basin formed by minor gravel operations. The subsoil was particularly suitable for the purpose.

Tipping on this site, however, only took place for a few days when an intimation was received from the Chertsey Council to the effect that tipping could again take place in the sewer, providing the cesspool contents were first of all satisfactorily chlorinated. This suggested chlorination took place throughout the remainder of the year, and consequently the sewer remained the method of disposal.

#### DISPOSAL OF PAIL CLOSET CONTENTS.

Complaints as to smell were received in connection with the Council's tip for Pail Closet contents situated in a field off Norlands Lane. Investigations followed as to alternative methods and sites, and in the early part of June it was arranged that the disposal take place at the disused gravel pits in Ten Acre Lane. It was arranged that trenches be excavated at each time of emptying and that they be filled in immediately following tipping. This method of disposal was carried out throughout the remainder of the year without complaint.

#### SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS.

Some trouble was again experienced at the Sewage Disposal Works in regard to a nuisance from smell arising therefrom, and it is possible that this was due, in some degree, to the bacterial action set up by the influx of hot laundry effluent in the Virginia Water area. The Council are taking steps to put into force Bye-laws under the Public Health (drainage of Trade Premises) Act, 1937, and these will enable the Council to regulate the admission of trade effluents to a useful extent.

In connection with the chlorine sterilizers alterations in the doses and methods of application took place and it is hoped that this will help in regard to possible septicity at the Sewage Works. The experiments with lime, which were carried out during the summer, did not appear to be very conclusive.

#### 2. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

No cases of pollution have been noted during the year.

#### 3. (i) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The estimated number of the various forms of closets is :—

	Egham	Thorpe	Total
Premises with Privies ... ..	1	21	22
Premises with Earth Closets ... ..	43	235	278
Premises with cistern-flushed Water Closets ...	4,983	142	5,125
Premises with hand-flushed Water Closets ...	3	6	9

#### PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Approx. No. of bins, etc. ... ..	6,200 weekly.
Approx. quantity of refuse (excluding trade refuse) ... ..	175 tons weekly.
No. of lorries ... ..	4



## EMPLOYEES.

No. of Collectors (excluding drivers) ...	11
Men at pit (including Foreman) ...	4

The weekly collection of House Refuse has been maintained throughout the year. The Pooley Green Refuse disposal area was completely filled in during the period and the surface has been covered over with soil and roughly grassed until settlement has ended. A fine sports arena will then be available, and in the meantime ornamental trees have been planted around the boundaries, and a substantial fence provided.

A new refuse disposal area was put into commission at the Ten Acre Lane Gravel Pit, Thorpe, in September, 1938. Owing to the position and depth of fill it has not been necessary to import any surface material so far. A scheme for salvaging bottles and other saleable articles is in vogue and has proved profitable. No complaints have been received and the Controlled system of Disposal is carefully adhered to. Three men and a youth are employed on the area, which will be available for many years.

## (iii) SANITARY INSPECTION.

2,828 inspections were made during the year.

Milk and Dairies	...	...	...	59
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	105
Housing Acts	...	...	...	351
Nuisances, etc.	...	...	...	568
Factory Inspections	...	...	...	78
Shop Inspections	...	...	...	226
Council Houses	...	...	...	1,228
Rats and Mice Destruction	...	...	...	35
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	178
TOTAL				<u>2,828</u>

## ACTION TAKEN UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

20 Informal Notices were served, and 12 of these were complied with during the year.

6 Statutory Notices were served, and 4 complied with during the year.

No offensive trades, etc. are registered in the district.

## PIGGERIES.

During the year complaint was made as to smell arising from the various piggeries situated in Chertsey Lane, Thorpe. This is an area which abounds in pig farming, and most of the piggeries were in existence when the area was taken over by this Local Authority.

A comprehensive survey was made of the area, and the question of defects or inadequate drainage was taken up with the

owners concerned. Considerable improvement was effected both from a structural and cleanliness point of view. In some instances sties constructed of brick, concrete or other impervious materials were erected to take the place of dilapidated wooden sties.

Strong complaint was made concerning the smell and noise arising from a piggery situated off Thorpe Green, and the action taken resulted in the site no longer being used as a piggery.

#### RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

During the year 18 complaints with regard to rat infestation and thirty-five inspections were subsequently made. Four rat infested areas and fourteen rat infested premises were dealt with, and in some cases the owners were required to carry out certain remedial works.

Advice was given in all cases as to the methods of destruction, and great improvement was effected.

During the year the local authority has continued the practice of providing Klearwell rat biscuits to tenants of rat infested premises. These are obtainable on application.

#### NATIONAL RAT WEEK 1938.

Advisory leaflets dealing with rat disinfection were posted to occupiers of premises which, to our knowledge, had at any time been infested with rats. The district was well posted with attractive posters setting forth preventive measures and methods of disinfection.

Special inspections were also made during the week, some of which were in conjunction with the appropriate officer of the Surrey County Council.

#### (IV.) SHOPS AND OFFICES.

During the year a complete routine inspection of all shops in the district was carried out. The result of this inspection showed that a satisfactory standard of sanitary arrangements existed.

#### ACTION TAKEN UNDER THE SHOPS ACT, 1934.

(1) In one instance, however, it was found that the only sanitary accommodation to a food shop was a pail closet, and this unsatisfactory state of affairs was remedied by connection of the premises to the Council's sewer.

(2) In another instance proper washing accommodation was provided, and the lighting to the sanitary convenience was improved in compliance with a notice served under this Act.

(3) Additional ventilation was required in another case, and the work was satisfactorily carried out by the owner.

#### ACTION TAKEN UNDER SECTION 72—PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925.

The provision of a ventilated lobby between a shop and the sanitary conveniences serving the shop was required, the shop in question being a food shop. The work was satisfactorily carried out.



## (V.) CAMPING SITES.

Casual holiday camping has been largely prohibited under the Surrey County Council Act of 1931, so that no great difficulties were experienced in this connection.

There now remain three permanent camping sites in the district, and at two of these the provision of main water and improvements to the sanitary arrangements were required, and the work was carried out by the owners concerned.

## (VI.) SMOKE ABATEMENT.

During the year two complaints were received relating to one factory, and nine observations were taken. No nuisance was found to exist at the times of inspection. Smoke prevention apparatus is in use at the factory in question, and it was only in the event of momentary failure of this apparatus that smoke was given out.

## (VII.) SWIMMING POOLS.

There are four Swimming Pools used by the public in the district, and their condition is satisfactory.

The particulars remain the same as those set forth in my detailed report of last year.

## (VIII.) ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

(i)	(a)	Council Houses infested	...	...	13
		disinfested	...	...	13
	(b)	Private Houses infested	...	...	2
		disinfested	...	...	2

(ii) METHODS EMPLOYED.—Picture rails were taken down, skirtings and architraves loosened, and any other harbourage exposed. Cimex Block disinfestators were used, followed by a Zaldecide spray, which on previous inspections had proved to be effective.

All papered walls were stripped.

(iii) Before moving in to Council Houses the belongings of infested tenants were subjected to disinfestation in their houses.

(iv) The work of disinfestation is carried out by the Council. In the case of the two private houses the costs were defrayed by the owners.

(v) EDUCATIONAL MEASURES. — Distinct improvement in cleanliness in certain Council house tenants has diminished the number of bug-infested houses on various estates.

A high standard was encouraged as follows:—

Tenants whose standard of cleanliness was beyond reproach were classified A.1.

Tenants who observed a reasonably good standard were classified A.

Tenants who were dirty and careless, those who required observation, and those who were infested were classified B.

Exceptionally bad cases were classified C.



**THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.**

Sixty-two Premises are on the register, viz.:—

Garages and motor repairers	...	...	15
Engineers other than the above	...	...	7
Bakehouses	...	...	8
Builders	...	...	6
Sand, Gravel and similar trades	...	...	6
Tailors, Dressmakers, Milliners, etc.	...	...	5
Miscellaneous trades	...	...	15
			<hr/> 62 <hr/>

Premises 1	Number of		
	Inspections 2	Written Notices 3	Occupiers prosecuted 4
FACTORIES with mechanical power .. ..	31	2	—
FACTORIES without mechanical power .. ..	42	2	—
†OTHER PREMISES under the Act (including works of building and engineering construc- tion but not including outworkers' premises)	5	—	—
†Electrical Stations should be reckoned as factories. TOTAL .. ..	78	4	—

**DEFECTS FOUND.**

Particulars 1	Number of Defects			Number of defects in respect of which prose- cutions were instituted 5
	Found 2	Remedied 3	Referred to H.M. Inspector 4	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1) .. ..	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S. 2) .. ..	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3) .. ..	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4) .. ..	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6) .. ..	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences(S.7) { insufficient .. ..	1	—	—	—
{ unsuitable or defective .. ..	2	2	—	—
{ not separate for sexes .. ..	—	—	—	—
Other offences .. ..	2	—	—	—
(Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937).				
TOTAL .. ..	5	2	—	—

## SCHOOLS.

There are six elementary, three secondary and two small private schools.

All have main water supply, and all have main drainage, with the exception of the Thorpe Schools and Christchurch Road School in Virginia Water where this is not available at present.

Certain defects were noted in the sanitary arrangements at the Englefield Green Schools during the year, and these have been remedied.

The County supply the school medical service, and the Local Authority supervises the sanitation and carries out Diphtheria immunization.

## PROVISION OF MILK FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The figures in the following table show a satisfactory increase in the number of children taking milk in the schools. There are 125 more this year than in 1937, showing an increase of 5% in the milk roll.

## ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

## Milk Supplied, 1938.

		On Roll Milk Roll		Per Cent. on Grade Milk Roll	
EGHAM	Boys	178	110	Accredited	61.8 %
	Girls	191	130	Pasteur'sd	68.1 %
	Infants	110	102	Accredited	92.7 %
ENGLEFIELD GREEN	Boys	118	86	Pasteur'sd	72.9 %
	Girls	135	72	Accredited	53.3 %
	Infants	116	98	Pasteur'sd	84.5 %
EGHAM HYTHE	Boys	280	124	Accredited	44.3 %
	Girls	290	196	Pasteur'sd	67.6 %
	Infants	202	183	Pasteur'sd	90.6 %
ST. ANN'S HEATH CHRISTCHURCH THORPE		155	92	„	59.4 %
		29	28	Accredited	96.6 %
		55	32	Fresh Milk	58.2 %
TOTALS		1,859	1,253		67.4 %

## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNIZATION.

## SCHICK TESTING &amp; INOCULATION.

32 children, previously inoculated in 1935, were tested. 15 of these were found to be positive, and were consequently re-inoculated. 85 new entrants were inoculated during the year.

Totals during the year 1937:—

School	Inoculated T.A.F. (B. & W.)	Cases Inoculated in 1935.			Re-inoculated T.A.F.
		Schick Tested	Positive	Negative	
ENGLEFIELD GREEN— Boys	17	18	13	5	13
ENGLEFIELD GREEN— Girls	11	14	2	12	2
ENGLEFIELD GREEN— Infants	85	—	—	—	—

## SECTION D.

## HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year :

(a) Total including numbers given separately under (b)	69
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :	
(1) By the Local Authority ... ..	—
(2) By other bodies or persons ... ..	—

The Council owns :—

105 Houses in Egham Ward.  
130 Houses in Egham Hythe Ward.  
76 Houses in Englefield Green Ward.  
24 Houses in Thorpe Ward.

## 1.—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	62
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose ...	335
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	—
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose ...	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	8
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ..	50



## 2.—Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ... ..	23
--	----

## 3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:—

### A.—Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ..	13
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners ... ..	9
(b) By local authority in default of owners ...	—

### B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	12
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners ... ..	6
(b) By local authority in default of owners ...	—

### C.—Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	8
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	2

### D.—Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, tenement or room having been rendered fit ... ..	—

## 4.—Overcrowding.

### Housing Act, 1936.

A—(i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ... ..	5
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ... ..	5
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ... ..	36
B—Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... ..	—
C—(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ... ..	2
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	15
D—Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil
E—Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report.	

On the completion of the survey in December, 1935, there were only 21 cases of overcrowding.

## SECTION E.

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

#### (a) MILK SUPPLY.

Farms, cowsheds and dairies have been regularly inspected, and the standard of cleanliness noted has, for the main part, been very satisfactory. Quarterly inspections have also been made by the County Veterinary Officer.

Thirty samples of milk were sent for analysis. The samples, with an occasional exception, were of a very high standard.

One tubercular cow was destroyed by order of the County Council, and four by order of the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries, who took over these duties from the County Council on 1st April, 1938.

#### LICENCES.

The following licences were granted:—

Dealer's Licence to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	4
„ „ „ „ Accredited Milk	...	3
Licence to pasteurise and to sell Pasteurised Milk	...	1
Supplementary Licences to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk...		2

Two producers of Accredited Milk have their farms licensed by the County Council.

#### (b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

During the year the meat inspection of the area has been given the maximum amount of time that could be reasonably spared, and as many animals as possible have been inspected at the time of slaughter.

During a greater part of the year a large kill regularly took place in one of the slaughterhouses on Sundays. The Local Authority approached the person concerned who transferred this kill, which was intended for the Monday markets, to Saturdays.

Certain structural improvements were also carried out at this particular slaughterhouse, and other improvements are to follow.

There are five slaughterhouses in the district, two of which are rarely used.

All premises used for the preparation and sale of food for human consumption were frequently inspected and any defects were noted and taken up with the owners concerned.

## MEAT INSPECTION.

## CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs.
Number killed (if known) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Number Inspected .. ..	18	4	16	42	3587
<i>All diseases except tuberculosis.</i> Whole carcasses condemned ..	—	—	—	—	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	1	—	—	4	53
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ..	5.6	—	—	9.5	1.5
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i> Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	1.0
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .. ..	2	2	—	—	133
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with Tuber- culosis .. .. .	11.1	50	—	—	3.7

## (c) FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Deteriorated			Prose- cutions	Con- victions
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total		
Milk ... ..	57	10	67	12	3	15	1	1
Butter ... ..	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Lard ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Flour ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sugar ... ..	2	—	2	2	—	2	1†	—
Sausages ...	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Tinned Tomatoes...	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	71	10	81	14	3	17	2	1

(† Conviction quashed on appeal to Surrey Quarter Sessions).



## SECTION F.

### 2. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

#### INFLUENZA.

The epidemic this year was of a mild type but the dry weather and east wind prolonged the throat and eye symptoms till the beginning of May.

#### PNEUMONIA.

There were 25 cases; 7 were in the age group 1—3 years; 7 in the 5—15 year group, and there were 10 cases in persons over 45.

8 cases were treated in hospital and there were 6 deaths. 20 cases occurred in the months January to May.

#### SCARLET FEVER.

There were 34 cases—fairly evenly spread out through the 12 months, but in **November** and **December** there were also many cases of mild streptococcal throats. The youngest case was one year old and the oldest 20. One case occurred in an Institution but fortunately no one else was infected.

All the cases were treated in hospital and there were no deaths.

#### DIPHTHERIA.

There were only 2 cases and only one was treated at Ottershaw.

#### MEASLES.

Measles were prevalent in the early months of the year. There were 115 cases away from the elementary schools for this cause and 66 of these came from the Hythe Ward.

An epidemic occurred in a private school and convalescent serum was used. Owing to time being lost in obtaining consent from the parents it was not given early enough to check the disease, and its only effect was to prolong the incubation period, and make the attack of a mild type.

#### CHICKEN POX, MUMPS AND WHOOPING COUGH.

Very few cases were met with during the year.

There were no Jaundice or Polio-Myelitis cases.

#### CONJUNCTIVITIS.

In February and March a mild epidemic occurred in the Town Ward and the Hythe schools.

## DISINFECTION.

36 houses were disinfected by the Formalin Spray and Vapour Method.

## CANCER.

Twenty-four cases died from cancer during the year—eight males and sixteen females.

The age incidence of these 24 cases is as follows:—

		40—50	50—60	60—70	70—80
Males	...	—	2	4	2
Females	...	1	6	5	4

The place incidence as regards Wards is as follows:—

		Egham.	Egham Hythe.	Englefield Green.	Virginia Water.	Thorpe
Males	...	3	1	2	2	—
Females	...	5	2	4	3	2

**NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.**

Disease.	Total cases notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	34	34	—
Diphtheria ... ..	2	1	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	3	3	—
Pneumonia ... ..	25	8	6
Erysipelas ... ..	7	1	1
Other Diseases notifiable locally	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—
Continued Fever ... ..	—	—	—
Dysentery ... ..	—	—	—
Acute Polioencephalitis ...	—	—	—
Malaria Induced ... ..	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—

**INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE.—The numbers of cases recorded during the past five years are as follows :—

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Small-Pox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	62	29	22	9	34
Diphtheria ... ..	23	19	12	13	2
Erysipelas ... ..	15	9	2	10	7
Enteric Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	4	2	2	—	3
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) .	7	8	9	8	11
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	3	3	4	6
Measles ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
German Measles ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	1	—
Malaria ... ..	—	—	—	1	—
Pneumonia ... ..	35	18	30	9	25
Dysentery ... ..	1	—	1	3	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	5	—
Acute Polioencephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—
	148	88	81	63	88



# NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES. Classified in Wards.

WARDS	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Pneumonia	Dysentery	Puerperal Pyrexia	Infantile Paralysis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmo'y Tuberculosis
TOWN .. .. .	7	1	1	9	—	1	—	—	3	3
EGHAM HYTHE ..	9	—	2	5	—	2	—	—	3	—
ENGLEFIELD GREEN..	10	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	2	1
VIRGINIA WATER ..	2	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	2
THORPE .. .. .	6	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	2	—
TOTALS	34	2	7	25	—	3	—	—	11	6



## 4. (a) PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

The maternity service cares for the infants, and the clinics for school children.

The larger factories have their First Aid Posts.

## (b) TUBERCULOSIS.

No action has been necessary under Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

There were seventeen new cases and seven deaths. Notification by General Practitioners in the area is fairly satisfactory.

## NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1938.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
15—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
25—	3	2	1	1	1	2	—	—
35—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	6	5	2	4	1	2	—	4

## AFTER-CARE COMMITTEE.

The Working Sub-Committee have carefully considered the circumstances of each case and the following assistance has been granted during the year.

Extra nourishment in 10 cases.  
Clothing in 1 case.  
Fares to Sanatorium in 1 case.

The Committee have also shown their interest in the Good Samaritan Fund, the Handicrafts Centre and the St. Helier Committee, and have in each case, forwarded a donation towards their funds.



**Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality in the year 1938.**

	Rate per 1,000 Total Population.		Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Population.								Rate per 1,000 Live Births	
	Live Births	Still-births	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers.	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years)	Total Deaths under One year
England and Wales .. .. .	15.1	0.60	11.6	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.11	5.5	53
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London .. .. .	15.0	0.65	11.7	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.10	7.8	57
148 Smaller Towns (Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931) .. .. .	15.4	0.60	11.0	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.11	3.6	51
London .. .. .	13.4	0.48	11.4	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.06	13.1	57
Egham .. .. .	13.1	0.63	10.2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.16	4.03	32.3









